The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,716—New Series. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: SACK—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th Jan., 1880, at 5 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7.45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 12th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Jan., 1880, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 336

The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer, at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360 ,,	220	,, 80	Without food.
Port Said	380 ,,	240	,, 90	
Messina	500 ,,	340	,, 140	
Naples	500 ,,	340	,, 140	Including Wines
Leghorn	500 ,,	340	,, 140	
Genoa	500 ,,	340	,, 140	
Marseilles	520 ,,	360	,, 146	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

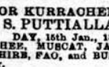
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.
CASTALIA	3,300	450	CRINGLE. on or about 31st Jan

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ITALIA	2,245	424	KNOX. on or about 21st Jan.

To be followed at intervals.

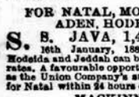
FARES —Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 400
,, Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th December 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Bassin, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For face of Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December 1879.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 26th January, 1880, at 11 o'clock,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Sadras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, sold separately.

The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1869, is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 3,186 Tons and 600 H. P.

Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all of iron,) and the wire rigging.

Coals, about 800 Tons. Funnel, iron.

Anchors.—2 bowers (laid out) with about 220 fathoms chain cable.

Capstans.—Two.

Patent Windlass.—One.

Engines.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders 102 and 59 in. and are of a valuable description.

Boilers.—Eight. Clear in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.

Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.

Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.

Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C.'s.

Cabins.—Saloon and deck.

After the above will be sold,

On account of the concerned,

The Cargo which may be in board of the vessel consisting of Sale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Iron, all submerged.

The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.

AT 5 P. M.

Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Mandaland, South Beach.

[Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
auctioneers, Madras.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th Jany.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(a)	PERSIAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	31st do.
(a)	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	560	R. Scott	14th do.
(a)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(a)	MONGOLIA	3833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	3488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(a)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th Jan., 1880
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2346	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintende .

NOTICES.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS conducted by me in Bombay, both independently of, and in connection with, the Firm of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co. of CHINA, will, from THIS DATE, be carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASSOON and Co.

E. D. SASSOON.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

WITH reference to the above, we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.
ESTABLISHED 1837 A. D.
DIRECTORS.

SIR ANDREW LUSK, Bart., Ald., M. P., Chairman.
W. STRONG, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JAMES ABBISS, Esq., J. P. GEORGE PITT, Esq.
The Most Hon. The MARQUIS of EXETER. HENRY W. RIPLEY, Esq.
LORD GILBERT KENNEDY. EDWARD STEANE, D. D.
JAMES PELKINGTON, Esq., J. P. ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq.
Right Hon. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M. P.

SECRETARY.
GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN, Esq

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY of the above Company, and are now prepared to accept RISKS at favorable Rates upon HOUSES, MILLS, WAREHOUSES, and other Buildings.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
mbay, No. 1, Forbes Street, 28th November 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

OF

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

OF

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

HANSON'S celebrated "BEL OISEAU" CHAMPAGNE FOR SALE, a fresh consignments just landed.

	Qts.	Pints.
Prices, Medium Dry	Rs. 40	21-4
Extra Dry	,, 42-8	22-8

AGENTS:—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40 0	Rs. 42 0
Heidsicks and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Gelsenheimer	,, 18 0	Rs. 21 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	...
Steinwein	,, 23 0	...
Hochheimer	,, 28 0	...
Ruedesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Marcobrunner	,, 32 0	,, 35 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 38 0	...

*BRANDY.

Fromy and Rogée's ***	,, Rs. 30 0	...
Muller Freres Brandy	,, 20 0	per doz. qts

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 18 0	,, 20 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

	per doz. pts.	
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 0
Kreuznacher Export Beer	,, 6 8	,,

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Blutwurst	Rs. 12	8 per doz. tins.

CLARET.

St. Julien	Rs. 8	8 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Serilian	,, 9	8 ,,
Do. Mancamps	,, 10	8 ,,

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of Dr. A. F. DENNLER'S celebrated SWISS BITTERS from Alpine plants recommended by Medical Faculty against indigestion and sufferings from later mitient Fever.

Rs. 30 per case of 1 dozen Quarts,
,, 33 ,, 2 ,, Pints.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
Mr. Tom Taylor's Comedy in 5 Acts,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Mr. Potter	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Captain Hawksley	Mr. C. Cartwright.
John Mildmay	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Dunbilk	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Gimlet	Mr. S. Slevier.
Jessop	Mr. Carlyon.
Mrs. Mildmay	Miss Gertrude Dore.
Mrs. Hector Sternhold	Miss Edith Wilson.

GUESTS.

"PLOT AND PASSION" ON WEDNESDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director ..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N.B.—To be followed by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

WANTED,

HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bhownuggur Division, Kathiawar State Railways. Salary Rupees 60 a month. Must be an experienced man, well up in his work. Apply with copies of certificates to

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Executive Engineer, Bhownuggur Division.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE undersigned is prepared to admit a CLASS of STUDENTS into the abovenamed institution in April next. Applications should be made before March 1st. For further particulars apply to

C. BENSON, M. R. A. C.,
Acting Superintendent Government Farms.
Government Farms Office, Saidapet, 6th January 1880.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

AT the QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held here at half past four o'clock on MONDAY, 12th instant, T. B. Kirkham, Esquire, will propose certain amendments in the draft rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Corporation. The proposed amendments will be circulated to the members of the Corporation this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 10th January 1880.

INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST

PRODUCES 1 to 100 copies of Letters, Circulars, Memorandums, &c. by merely placing the sheet of paper in the Apparatus and rubbing it lightly with the hand.

The apparatus merely requires washing with cold water to prepare it for the next process.

	Price.
Quarto	Rs. 15
Foolscap	,, 18
Folio	,, 24
Ink for above per bottle	,, 1
Extra bottles of prepared ink supplied at	,, 1

COOPER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WARDEN AND CO.,

EAST INDIA COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND ANGLO-AMERICAN AGENTS, 14, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS for the well-known Basel German Mission Mangalore Tiles, Skylights, Ventilating Tiles, Tubes, Bricks, &c.

SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cannanore hand-made Cotton Fabrics.

Goods of every description received for sale at favourable rates.

Agencies for Foreign Houses, Manufacturers, and Shippers, solicited

Indian Produce and Curiosities shipped to order, on moderate terms.

Goods of every variety procured to order, from England, the Continent, and America.

Orders for Regimental and Private Supplies carefully and promptly executed.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Moore's Family Medicines for India, New Edition, 1879	7 8
Friends in Council, 2 vols, New Edition	9 12
Companions of my Solitude, New Edition, 1879	4 12
Spencer's Ceremonial Institutions	5 0
Andre's Draughtsman's Hand Book of Plan and Map Drawing	5 12
Riola's Graduated Russian Reader, with a Vocabulary	6 12
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, Cheap Edition, 1879	8 0
Flint's Clinical Medicine	12 8
Indian Household Management	1 0
Clarke's Manual of Surgery, New Edition	6 12
Knight's Mechanician, a treatise on the Construction and Management of Tools, for the use and Instruction of Young Engineers and Scientific Amateurs, Illustrated	11 4
Morocco, its People and Place; by Edmond De Amicis, Illustrated	13 4
The Minister Circuit, Tales, Trials, and Traditions, by J. R. O. Flannagan	6 12
Within the Precincts, by Mrs. Oliphant	9 12
The Hampdens, by Harriet Martineau	2 4
Animal Life, being a series of descriptions of the various Sub-Kingdoms of the Animal Kingdom, by E. F. Wright	9 8
A Year in Spain, by A. G. Shield	8 12
Elizabethan Demonology, by T. A. Spalding	3 4
The Marquess of Salisbury, Architect of Empire, an Historic Portrait, by W. M. Torrens	5 12
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 vols	40 0
Roberts's Practice of Medicine, 2 Vols., Edition 1879	13 12
Wolseley's Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service, Edition 1879	3 0
Pharmacographia, a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin, 2nd Edition, by Fluckiger and Hanbury	12 4
Buckler's History of Civilisation in Europe, 3 vols.	15 0
Nautical Almanac, 1880	2 0
Reid's Politicians of To-day, 2 vols	9 8
Henty's The Young Buglers, a Tale of the Peninsular War	4 12
Life of Lord Palmerston, 2 vols	7 8
The Ascent of the Matterhorn, by E. Whymper	6 12
Aynsley's Visit to Hindostan, &c.	8 12
Whitney's Sanscrit Grammar	7 8
Fowler's Sexual Science	13 4
The Amens of Christ, by G. Bowen	3 4
Julius Verne's Michael Strogoff	4 12
Great Artists—Hogarth, Reubens, each	2 4
Children of the Village, by Mrs. Motford, Illustrated	6 12
England, its People, Polity, and Pursuits, by T. Escott, 2 vols	15 0
Muir's Metrical Translations of Sanscrit Writers	5 12
The Gentle Life Series—The Gentle Life 1st series, the Gentle Life 2nd Series, the Essays of Montaigne, about in the World, each	1 8
Life of John Wilson, D.D., (of Bombay), by Geo. Smith, 2nd Edition	5 12
Cyprus As I Saw it in 1879, by Sir S. W Baker	7 12
English Men of Letters, edited by J. Morley—Milton	1 12
The Australian Abroad, by J. Hingston	7 12
Macrow's Naval Architect's and Shipbuilder's Pocket book	7 12
Life of Mr. Gladstone, by Smith, 2 vols	26 4
The Bustan by Saikh Muslih-ud-din Sadi Shirazi, translated into Prose, by Captain H. W. Clarke	15 12
Bitter's Elementary Theory and Calculation of Iron Bridges and Roofs	9 8
Historical Essays, by E. A. Freeman, third series	7 8
Lalla Rookh, by Thomas Moore, Illustrated by J. Tenniel	6 12
Russians at Home and the Russians Abroad, by H. S. Edwards, 2 vols	13 4
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vols 1 and 2	25 0
Good Words, Volume 1879	4 12
Day of Rest, (new volume 1879)	4 12
Haydn's Dictionary of Medicine, New Edition 1879	12 0
Diderot and the Encyclopedists, by John Morley	7 8
Blowpipe Analysis, by J. Landauer	3 0
Bulit's Simple Lessons in Music	15 12
Hatch's Aristotle's Moral Philosophy	11 4
Hume's Agricultural Reform in India	3 0
M. as Bradford's Builder's Pocket Book	2 4
Dickens's Works (Pocket Edition) 30 volumes	28 4
Boys and their Ways	2 4
Taylor's Popular Romances	4 12
Morris's Manual of Skin Diseases	4 12
Adam's Anglo-Indian History	6 12
Gamekeeper at Home, Illustrated	4 12
Tennyson's Songs with Music	13 4
Punch's Pocket Book, 1880	2 4
Christmas Number of Graphic	1 0
Do Ill, London News	1 0
Do Queen Newspaper	1 0
Life of Charles Dickens (Household Edition)	3 0
Life of Alexander Duff, 2 vols	15 0
Lewes's Problems of Life and Mind, third series	9 8
Tales from Black wood, New Series, 24 vols, bound in 12 vols	18 0

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EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 96 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

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All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
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of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

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From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

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All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

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With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 300 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 70.

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All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

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From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 235.

Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

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CAKE BASKETS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1880.

WITH the exception of a temporary spurt in Cotton, business here this week has continued quiet. Produce is coming in rather more freely, although not yet to an extent which admits of large ready transactions. But before the end of the month we shall probably be receiving Cotton in very fair quantities; as the crop, if neither so early nor likely to be so large as at one time was anticipated, will nevertheless be considerably ahead of last season in both respects. Weak exchange still acts as a check on import business, but this is not altogether an adverse feature, as it prevents spot markets being overdone with supplies and lays the basis of a better trade later on. Money continues remarkably easy; and the upward movement in Freights has received a check latterly from the increased amount of steamer tonnage becoming visible.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 3rd instant showed a further increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 17 lacs, arising solely from reductions in Loans and Bills Discounted, or in other words, from diminished trade requirements. It is quite possible that the Bank may thus continue to gain in strength for another week or two, but a turn cannot be much further off as the demand to finance Cotton operations is steadily growing every day. The Bank's advertised minimum remains at 5 per cent., but Money at call can be had outside at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions in Sterling still continue on a very moderate scale, and until towards the close the market has been dull and drooping. Business for the mail opened on Monday at the closing quotations for last steamer, 1s. 8 3-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8¼d. for 2 months' Credits, but on Tuesday, owing to weaker accounts from Calcutta, a decline of 1-32d. and 1-16d. respectively was established. No further change took place until Thursday, when news of Council drafts having brought an average of 1s. 8¼d. imparted a steadier tone with a recovery of 1-32d., but with only a small amount of paper offering, this has been partially lost again to-day, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 5-32d.; 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 7-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. Up to the end of February the Banks are buyers of bills at an advance of 1-16d., but for further forward it is difficult to give a quotation, as, while ready enough sellers at a proportionate rate they decline to buy on anything like equivalent terms. This reflects very clearly the existing position of the market. Money is plentiful to a degree, and in proportion to the probable extent of export trade seems likely to continue so for some weeks, but for later on the Banks evidently anticipate—and we think rightly—a considerable demand for funds and a proportionate improvement in Exchange, and are therefore chary about committing themselves to extensive purchases.

On Calcutta, we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount. On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong, the latest Quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10½d., and from Shanghai 5s. 3¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The feeling has been very firm throughout the week, and although no great extent of business has been done, prices are ½ to ¼ per cent. higher, say:—Fours, Rs. 92¾; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾ to ¾.

SHARES.—Although there continues to be a total absence of anything of a speculative character, and only a comparatively limited number of transactions passing from time to time, the general tone of the market continues very steady. In *Bank* shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombay which are 1¾ per cent. higher at Rs. 696¼. Agras remain at Rs. 124, National at Rs. 103. In *Land* companies we have to notice an advance of Rs. 35 in Colaba, and Rs. 5 in Byculla. The Managon Company has gone into liquidation. *Press* shares are not much enquired for. Berars show a decline of Rs. 5, Mofussils of Rs. 10. *Spinning and Weaving* companies are somewhat irregular. We quote a decline on the week of Rs. 50 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10½ in Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Dhurramsey; while there is an advance of Rs. 20 in Madras United and Rs. 10 per share in Great Eastern, Khandeish, and Prince of Wales Spinning. The Nicol Manufacturing Co.'s Mill has been sold by the liquidator for Rs. 2,50,000. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies our quotations show an advance of Rs. 25 in Landing and Shipping Co., of Karachee, Rs. 10 in Treacher and Co., Ld., and Rs. 6 in Thacker and Co., Ld.

PIECE GOODS.—We have still to report a fair steady demand in the bazaar, resulting in clearances during the week of about 2,000 packages, at prices in some instances showing an improvement of ¼ to 1 anna per piece. From first hands to arrive, however, sales have been more limited, prices in Manchester since the New Year having advanced 4½d. to 5d. per piece, which, coupled with the current rate of Exchange, brings the cost considerably over existing rupee rates. The position though, continues very strong. Stocks on the spot are light, and to arrive by no means excessive, while every day shows more conclusively than ever that we have still to meet a large demand for consumption throughout the season. Calcutta also gives signs of increasing strength, so that should Manchester continue firm, there seems every probability that rupee prices will be advanced to a parity with sterling rates.

In *Grey* Shirtings a fairly active business is still going on, and both in 39 inch and 45 inch a partial advance over last week's rates may be quoted. For 50 and 60 inch cloths the enquiry has been limited to retail wants, Jairassbhoy Peerbhoy.

In *Mulls* and *Madapolams* no moderate demand exists at quite previous rates, Buff Ends being very saleable. Printers are not in particular demand, but supplies are light and prices well supported. T. Cloths are firm but unchanged, Jaconets are in fair request at in some instances an improvement of ¼ anna per piece. Mulls are steady and Dhoties in good demand at unchanged rates. In *Bleached* Goods the business of the week has been on about an average scale. Some considerable sales of Shirtings have been effected at a slight reduction in price. Jaconets and Mulls meet a fair enquiry at quite previous prices, and Nainsooks are also saleable. For *Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red* Cloths there is, if anything, a slightly better demand, but no improvement is noticeable in prices.

TWIST.—A considerable business has been done in English Yarns this week, both on the spot and to arrive. Prices are firm all round, but the higher counts of Mule Yarns are As. ¼ to As. ½ per lb higher.

For *Local* Yarns the enquiry has also been very active and prices are ¼ to ½ As. per lb. higher.

Metals.—In *Copper* a large business has been done since last mail left, and an advance of As. 4 per cwt. was established in both Braziers and Sheathing, but at the close the feeling is quieter again owing to lower quotations from home. In *Yellow Metal* transactions have been somewhat limited, and prices are unchanged. *Iron* is in active request and very firmly held. Bars and Nail Rods are Re. 1 per candy higher all round, but Sheets and Hoops are unchanged.

COALS.—With a fairly active enquiry and few sellers to arrive prices have recovered As. 4 per ton from the lowest point touched last week. On the spot there is not much doing, but since last mail left, a steamer cargo of Cardiff, one of Davison's West Hartley and one of Londonderry West Hartley have been sold at Rs 18 per ton alongside to arrive.

COTTON.—Governed as usual by the tenor of telegraphic advices from home, the market opened quiet, but on Tuesday became very active with an advance of Rs 8 to Rs 5, which was followed by a further rise of Rs 2 to Rs 3 on Wednesday. On Thursday, however, a quieter feeling was apparent with a partial decline of Rs 1, and to-day's market has been dull at a further fall of Re. 1 to Rs. 2, making the movements of the week result in a net advance of Rs 4 to Rs. 5 per candy.

The *purchases* reported since the departure of last mail sum up about 2,500 bales Old Crop, almost entirely for local consumption and about 10,000 bales New, mostly for future delivery.

The *Receipts* to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	12,288	12,190	22,962
From 1st Sept.	130,282	79,413	105,825
From 1st Jan.	13,288	12,190	22,962

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 6,054 bales, against 6,137 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—As will be seen from the figures given above the arrivals from up-country are steadily increasing, and by the end of the month we look for supplies becoming fairly liberal. Of Hinguncghaut the quality shows no improvement, but the selection of Omrawuttee is getting somewhat better, and later on we look for decidedly better quality being available. Of Broach some small samples have come in, representing extremely fine quality, but no quantity will be obtainable to the end of the month. Of Bhownuggur and Mawa sample parcels are coming to hand, and it is evident that February shipments of Dholleras descriptions will be important.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Comras, January delivery	Rs. 239 =	6d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 235 =	6 3/32d.
G.F. do. do.	,, 231 =	6 1/16d.
Good do. February delivery	,, 236 =	6 5/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 232 =	6 1/16d.
G.F. do. do.	,, 227 =	5 15/16d.
Good do. March	,, 233 =	6 3/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 228 =	6d.
G.F. do. do.	,, 223 =	5¾d.
Good Hingunghaut, Ready	,, 258 =	6 23/32d.
,, Broach, March	,, 246 =	6 7/16d.
,, Dholleras, April	,, 230 =	6 1/16d.
F.G.F. do. do.	,, 225 =	5 15/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Arrivals although not large are more than equal to the existing demand for export, and prices are the turn easier at Rs. 6-15 to Rs 7 per cwt. Of *New Crop* for May delivery contracts have been made at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. In *Rapeseed* there is next to nothing doing in Old Crop, supplies being insignificant. Quotations are quite nominal at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4 for Cawnpore and Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. for Gujarat. In New Crop no contracts are yet reported, but the nominal rate for May delivery is Rs. 6-10 per cwt. *Gingelly* continues very active, but supplies being liberal, prices are, if anything, the turn easier, at Rs. 40½ to Rs. 42 for Mixed and Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 per candy for White.

WHEAT.—Supplies are insignificant and advices from home at the same time being unfavorable, there is practically nothing doing for export. Current quotations are:—Best White, Rs. 40 to Rs. 40½; No. 2, Rs. 37½ to Rs. 38 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-13-0
Carolus	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bestcorness	,, 106-9-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-1-0
Bar Gold, 10 ca. English, 100 touch	,, 19-2-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-3-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-0-0
Pakka Gold Bars	,, 19-12-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG ST. ANNA LATCHMY, 160 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mathurpathai, in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF DUMFRIES, 1,640 tons, Captain J. McLean, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. VINGATEN, 1,356 tons, Captain John B. Parvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (5th Dec.), with a car o of 2,448 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	H. M. S. Malabar	Grant	Portsmouth, Dec 12.
	Vingates (s)	Purvis	Shield, Dec 5.
	Fathe Rahaman	Nacoda	Diu, Jan 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.
	Aurora	Merrimant	Calcutta.
	I. G. Dalhousie (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.
	I. G. Czarewitch	Silton	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship County of Dumfries, McLean, to Calcutta.
Brig St Anna Latchmy, Nacoda, to Muthurpathai.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Schooner Africa, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
5 Argonaut.....Brown .....London, Oct 4.
Amyone .....Robertson ...Melbourne, Nov 19.
Munster .....Lane .....Aden, Nov 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5.—Steamer Dorunda.

PASSENGERS.

Per Munster—Mrs Lane.
Per Amyone—Mr and Mrs Baldock and child, Mr D Warner.
Per S S Australis, which sailed on 6th January:—For Madras—Col H S and Mrs Rammell For Brindisi—Col J M Williams For Southampton—Mr and Mrs W Macpherson and children.
Per Africa, which sailed on Saturday, 3rd January, for Rangoon, Maulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore:—For Rangoon—Mrs Russell and child, Mr L Hernandez, Mr E T Rose, and Mr F Martin For Singapore—Mr A Spooner.
Per Busheer, which sailed 3rd January, for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Basein, and Rangoon:—For Chittagong—Mr S M Fasson For Akyab—Mr G B Brown For Rangoon—Mr H Nowill and Mr J R Russell.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Amyone—Ship Eaton Hall and Ship Evesham Abby.
By Munster—Royal Charter from Tellicherry in the Bay.
By Argonaut—City of Brussels off Nicobars; Eurynome off Nicobars; W D Lawrence (now at Sandheads.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
7 Dorunda (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
6 Chinsura (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Watow Hall s—10 cases brilliants, Goverthun Purshotum.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s—20 cases still hock, N V Currane and Co; 46 cases gin and 20 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 40 casks china clay, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 26 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodbhai; 3,626 plates hard spelter, Tezpall Cuma.
Averdale s—43 cases glassware, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 184 cases colmcotores, Surrually Heptoola; 41 packages Escenware, Cooper Landing Co.
Zumbesi—3 bales gold paper, C Macdonald and Co.
Surat s—195 boxes bar silver (Rs 5,50,000), The B and S Bank.
Nizam s—26 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,50,000) The Agra Bank
Lady Cairns s—200 casks cement, Volkart Brothers; 6 casks paint of sorts, Comrsey Framjee

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian, 3 casks whiskey and 20 drums spirit of wine, Rogers and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Teviot s—82 bales cotton, D F Batha and Co; 28 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 8 bales skins, Tudor and Co; 49 bales cotton, Heralal Jumnadass and Co; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lookmidass and Co; 20 cwts dry ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum; 65 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 23 cases perfume oil, John Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—60 cwts E teeth, Sheriff Durvesh; 71 cwts cardamoms, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jenny Otto s—2 cwts buffalo horns, F Sauquet and Co; 93 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000, cwts gingelly seed, Kroop and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Jenny Otto s—200 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—3 bales carpets, Jamnahamed Megjee; 4 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Surat s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—3 bundles silk, Hajee Ally Babany; 17½ cwts cloves, Aga Syed Mirza.
Vorwaerts s—45 cwts dryginger, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—22½ cwts gum, Tezpall Godhoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—7 cwts G horns, Zue Lumbhing.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—45 cwts dryginger, Jairassbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

[Before the]Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

366-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

565-79—Ardeshir and H—C A Turner and another vs Henry Betts—Chalk and W—Part heard.
517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Masagon Company, Limited, and another—Macfarlane and G.
589-79—M M Munshi—Roharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.
447-79—Janardhan G—Shaik Cassum Mahmodbhoy and another vs Beebun—M M Munshi—(not to be called on to-day)

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Doolubh Raghowjee vs Ghellabhoy Doolubhdass and others.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

698-63—In person (a pauper)—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin vs Mahomhd Hoosen Ibrahim—In person.
566-79—H W Payne—Jemseejee Merwanjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee—Macfarlane and G.
545-79—M H Khan—Balliajee Chimajee vs Chimajee Mukoondjee and another—Rimington, H and C.
553-79—Shapurjee and T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Khetsey Gobaya—Macfarlane and G.
539-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and another vs Feroozshah Pestonjee Vicajee—Lynch and T.
99-76—A P Turner—Ashabai and others vs Mapla Chowakara Killode, &c. L and T, and B and B.
339-79—In person—Mariamb-ebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—In person.
266-79—Jefferon and F—Choonilal Gulabchund vs Muggon Ghellabhoy and another R Skipsey.
300-79—Crawford and B—Mowjee Veerjee vs Hemraj Luckmidass—Bhaishunker and D.
523-79—Shapurjee and T—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 7th January, 1880.

1 No 1003 Vol Erskine is granted three months leave o absence from this date.
2 No 693 Vol J Chard having returned from Poona will rejoin C Company.
3 The following recruits having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—
No 1074 Vol H Barnes to G Company.
No 1075 Vol J H Devlin to A Company.
No 1076 Vol J M Quanborough to A Company.
No 1077 Vol W Mendez to D Company.
4 The Regiment will fall in for parade under the Commanding Officer at 4-45 p m this (Saturday) evening. All members are requested to endeavour to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

ARGYLL SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

TERM COMMENCES 15TH JANUARY.

AS only a limited number of BOARDERS can be received, EARLY APPLICATION must be made to the RECTOR.

BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1880.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the undersigned beg that you will convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY at an early date with the view of adopting a Memorial to Government suggesting an alteration in the time of departure of the English Mail under the new contract which has been fixed at 7 p. m. for the SATURDAY.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

M. Mowat.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
John Y. Lang.
G. W. Moir.
Pickering Clark.
Grattan Geary.
Rodger Sedgwick.
R. W. Forrest.
J. Graham.
C. J. Sharp.
Clement Poole.
C. Douglas.
John K. Bythell.
G. Fleischer.
E. Comber.
J. L. Macrae.
D. Macfarlane.
G. E. Noble.
John Marshall.
John Fleming.
J. T. Linsley.
D. S. Kemp.
H. Curwen.
S. Digby.
Arnold Wright.
G. W. Gaynor.
H. A. Richardson.
M. R. Wyer.
H. Stevens.
A. F. Soundy.
N. Randle.
F. C. Macrae.
Thos. R. Booth.
W. Maitland.
M. Balfour.
J. Littleton Symons.
R. S. Campbell.
W. M. Tennent.
R. L. Stewart.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Sanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Jn. G. Russell.
Francis W. Sedgwick.
H. B. Cormack.
W. Thacker.
John S. Burn.
W. Moose Macdonald.
T. Cody.
C. H. Channer.
J. Westall.
W. Webb.
C. H. Clough.
T. C. Cowper.
C. A. Winter.
Henry F. Wyburn.
Alfred Dean Saunders.
T. S. Weir.
Thos C. Glover.
J. M. Macl ean.
C. A. Bey'es.

IN accordance with the above Requesition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 6th January 1880.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

'X MAS PRESENTS.
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ENTIRELY FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE FLAVOUR.
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OUR thorough experience in the Tea Trade has assisted us in preparing a Tea "Combination" from exceptionally pure and immeasurably superior quality of Indian Teas.

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No. 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.'S OLD-SHOP.

M. H. MAJU & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND BUDGET.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1. HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—Outward Mails from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3, 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.—
5. The Situation at Kabul.
6. The Trade of India in 1878-9—The Byculla Schools' New Year Fete.
7, 8 AFGHANISTAN—Sir Louis Cavagnari's Escort—Operations at Cabul.
9. The Naga Campaign
10. BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
11. Baroda Festivities
12. G. I. P. Volunteers.—Opening of Jogeshwar Wir Breakwater
13. Sitting of the Main Drain in Falkland Road—Departure of the Maharaja of Panah—The Champion Billiard Player—Bombay Town Council.
14. LEADING ARTICLE—Lord Lytton and the Afghan War.
15. LEADING ARTICLE—The Prince's Dock—The Portuguese Treaty.
16. LEADING ARTICLE—A New Opium Monopoly.
17. LEADING ARTICLE—The Commutation System—Money Orders and Savings Banks in India.
18. LEADING ARTICLE—Volunteering in Western India—Mr. Gladstone and Indian Politics.
19. Bombay Legislative Council.
20. Cholera Epidemics at Poona—Departure of the 4th and 16th Bombay N. I.—The New Telegraph Rules—Suicide by a European at Jacobabad—Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
21. CORRESPONDENCE—Mr. Ormiston's Speech at the Opening of the Prince's Dock—The Prince's Dock and Vested Private Interests.
22. The New Money Order System—BENGAL—Notes from Calcutta.
23. H. E. the Viceroy on the Afghan War—Opinions of the Indian Press on the Viceroy's Speech.
24. Address to the Viceroy—The Maharajah of Hatwa's Ball.
25. MADRAS—BURMAH—N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.
26. GENERAL NOTES—The Teapot Series—Social Dissection by Sir Ali Baba, K. C. B.
27. OFFICIAL GAZETTE MISCELLANEOUS—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
28. BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE MONEY MARKET.
27. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
28. ADVERTISEMENT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

FENNER—January 3rd, at Rupar, the wife of H. A. Shrapnel Fenner, of a daughter.
KING—January 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of W. H. King, of a son.
WARD—January 2nd, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. W. Ward, Chemist, of a daughter prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

MORISON—DUNCAN—January 6th, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, Henry J. Fleming Morison, to Christina Dykes, daughter of John Duncan, Esq., Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

LONGLANDS—December 14th, at Jullundur Cantonments Punjab, Selena Ida, beloved wife of Richard Longlands C. S., of Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
WARD—January 2nd, at Naini Tal, Lydia, wife of F. W. Ward, Chemist.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

THE full and interesting telegrams from Kabul which we published yesterday form a significant commentary on the boastful declarations that the "victory" of General Roberts was decisive, that the country was quieting down, and that our position in Afghanistan had been greatly strengthened by the events of the last month. Our correspondent telegraphing from Kabul on the 30th December states:—"More "severe fighting in the course of a few weeks is "confidently predicted." On January 1st another correspondent telegraphs:—"Mahomed Jan is "reported to be getting sixteen guns ready "for a second visit to Sherpur." That these predictions and reports are not to be set aside as groundless, is shown by the fact that General Roberts is scarping the Bemaru hills, deepening his trenches, and demolishing the villages about Sherpur. These are wise precautions, but they are those of a General who knows that he will probably have to defend himself. It is a great gain that the military authorities are now beginning to see the gravity of the situation, and it would be satisfactory to learn that the Government of India had also discarded its optimistic views and braced itself up to the task from which it cannot shrink with safety or honour—that of subduing the Afghan resistance by adequate military force. The force now in Kabul is not adequate. The camp at Sherpur can, without doubt, be held against the half disciplined following of Mahomed Jan even if he brings up the sixteen guns spoken of. The Bala Hissar was reoccupied on New Year's Day by General Gough's Brigade, and it is possible that the enemy may be kept out of it when he again advances. But it is not sufficient for the British General to be able to hold his entrenchments and even to keep possession of the ruined Bala Hissar when the Afghans march against him in force. If he cannot do more than this the attempt to establish British authority is futile. The Afghans will by degrees get accustomed to the notion that British troops have to trust to the strength of their camp, and are not really so very formidable. And once that idea takes hold of their minds, it will require a great deal of downright hard fighting to bring them back to a more wholesome frame of mind. The Government of India should at once accumulate such an army in and around Kabul that the most fanatical of the enemy would see that resistance was hopeless, and that the endeavour to prolong the struggle would only draw down heavier punishment upon those who were rash enough to resist the decrees of fate. The Afghan, stiff-necked and careless of life as he is, has a rough common sense which indisposes him to fight with any heart when luck is really against him. He prefers to wait and try fortune on another occasion. He never, in his ordinary mood, resolves to die, and offer, like the heroes of a French *émeute*, "a "protest of corpses," against the victory of an enemy whom he cannot resist. The Ghazi who makes up his mind to kill a Kaffir and go to Paradise, is happily an exceptional Afghan; the motives that sway him do not influence in the least the ordinary fighting man, who, as a rule, fights best when he has a reasonable expectation of success. Show him that success is impossible, and he will fight indifferently or not at all. To send against him a force which he can see is hopelessly outnumbered, and obliged to look after its own safety, is the infallible way to get him to put forth all his energy to resist and defeat it. That is precisely the history of this second Afghan campaign. The whole country is now in movement against us. In the Kurrum Valley Captain Conolly has been warned that an attack will be made upon the force at the Peiwar. The troops advancing against Kabul from Ghazni, which were believed to have dispersed, are, it appears, within twenty miles of the capital, and will no doubt co-operate with Mahomed Jan in his new enterprise. We have repeated over and over again that the defeat of the enemy on the 23rd December, although it resulted in their retirement from the neighbourhood of Kabul, was not final, as General Roberts and Lord Lytton appeared to imagine, and what is visibly in preparation, shows that our view was the correct one. The war cannot be brought to a conclusion by the forces now at Kabul or near the frontier. The business must be taken in hand very seriously, and the necessary operations carried out on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise to which the Government itself has committed the country. A cheap war would no doubt save Sir John Strachey many embarrassments, but there is nothing so costly as failure, and failure must be averted at any sacrifice. By sending to the front a force capable of doing something more than hold its camp when attacked, not only the military but the political situation will be greatly improved, and a possible catastrophe averted.

THE opening sentence of Mr. O'Connor's valuable Review of the trade of British India with other Countries for the year 1878-79, displays the prevalent mistaken notion about the connection of movements of treasure with the trade of the year. Mr. O'Connor tells us that the accounts of the past year "exhibit restriction of considerable "importance in the extent of the trade compared "with the two years immediately preceding." He gives the trade of 1876-77 as 111·70 crores, that of 1877-78 as 124 crores, and that of 1878-79 as only 108·4 crores. The next four sentences, however, show that the real trade, that is the movements of merchandise, were in 1876-77, 96 crores; 1877-78, 104 crores; 1878 79, 97 crores; and that the trade of the past year was 97.46 crores against an average of the past five years of 96.74 crores. It is plain, therefore, that in spite of great depression in business and low prices, the value of our exports and imports of merchandise for the year 1878-79 exceeded in value that of every previous year, excepting the abnormal year 1877-78, and exceeded the average of five years even including that year. It is quite an error to include the movements of specie in any one year as affecting an estimate of the real trade of the country. The demand for specie in any year does not rest on the balance of our exports over our imports as will be seen from the figures given in the report under [illegible] ...ance of exports over imports of merchandise, and of imports in excess of exports of treasure, for the five years were as follows:—

	Balance of Merchandise,	Balance o Treasure.
1874-75	21·66 crores	2·55 crores.
1875-76	20·96 ,,	3·18 ,,
1876-77	25·59 ,,	7·50 ,,
1877-78	25·86 ,,	15·20 ,,
1878-79	24·32 ,,	3·16 ,,

It will be seen, therefore, that while the excess of exports over imports of merchandise varied only to the extent of 3.92 crores, the excess of treasure imported varied 12·04 crores. It is clear, therefore, that the demand for specie for the year does not rest exactly, nor even approximately on the excess of our exports over imports, but on various causes, among which, the whim of the moment as to the probable future course of silver, the anticipation of a good crop, or the fear of small one, have a not unimportant influence. Further, the demand for money, instead of resting on what is left over when the imports have been deducted from the exports; often determine that excess by its influence on prices, as these are controlled by the abundance or deficiency of money. In 1878-79 the excess of our export over our imports was only 1·54 crores less than in 1877-78, and yet our balance of specie movements was 12·04 crores less. Whatever may have been the cause of the excessive imports of specie in 1877-78, it certainly did not spring from trade, and in a report of the trade of British India, the movements of specie cannot be included with merchandise in the review of a year without misleading us.

The trade of the country for the year under review shows remarkably well. We have had not only the universal depression of business to contend with, but the effects of four years of famine, which had reduced production and diminished the power of consumption, and yet our imports are 36·57 crores against an average for five years of 36·61 crores, and our exports are 60·89 crores against an average of 60·13 crores. Nothing could show more clearly the great reserve of wealth in the produce of this country, and the great future before us if this wealth of production and power of consumption be only developed by reasonable facilities of communication.

One of the most noticeable features of our trade in merchandise and treasure brought out by this review is the relative proportions of the dealings of this country with foreign countries; England of course stands first, but next comes China, and these two with the Straits Settlement absorb 86¾ crores in value out of a total of 108¾ crores, leaving only 19¼ per cent. of the total value for the rest of the world. But this cannot last long; steam and electricity are rapidly throwing trade into direct channels, England is gradually yielding her place as the entrepôt of Eastern merchandise, though she must remain the banking centre, and more and more every year we shall send goods direct to the countries which have a demand for them. More especially is this transfer to be noticed in our shipments to the Continent of Europe, which are growing with great rapidity every year, while those to Great Britain are falling off. There is nothing to regret in this, for it means only that goods are finding the most direct and the cheapest route, which must tend to encourage commerce, while the carrying trade and financial arrangements must remain in British hands. The actual quantity of goods going to the United Kingdom is no longer a gauge of the trade carried on by English merchants.

As an instance of the sudden growth of a particular branch of export business, we would call attention to the wonderful increase in shipments of gunny bags; the value in the year 1870-71 was only Rs. 2,295, while nine years later, 1878-79, the shipments amounted to Rs. 18,44,000, a growth only equalled by the article of jute itself some few years ago. In the import trade, the greatest changes are noticed in the shipments from the United States, and in two articles, kerosine oil and piece goods. The former has grown from 536,575 gallons in 1875-76 to 3,020,310 gallons in 1878-79 in American cotton goods the growth of direct trade expanded from 387,000 yards in 1874-75 to 975,000 yards in 1878-79; but these figures represent only a portion of the growth as large importations came *via* England. An error has crept into Mr. O'Connor's report in connection with this subject. He attributes the growth of imports of these cotton goods to the remission of the Indian import duty. This is quite a mistake; it is owing simply to the increased production in America which has given that country more than her own people can consume. Up to within a few years the American mills have found customers for all their goods at home, but the large profits made in this industry led to the establishment of new factories, not only in the North but throughout the South, and America has within the past few years been driven to foreign countries for customers for her cotton manufactures; not only India, but South America, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape, and Zanzibar, Persia, and China, countries where there has been no reduction of duties, have all been receiving largely increased quantities. The exports of cotton manufactures from America increased from a value of three

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE EXECUTIONS AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The fifteen men who were executed at Kabul before the publication of General Roberts's amnesty of the 26th were all found guilty either of having been concerned in the massacre of the Resident and party, of the murder of our wounded soldiers, or of treacherous attacks on soldiers. All other prisoners were at once released, and the amnesty is being very liberally used.

Three or four persons principally concerned in the late disturbances are excepted by name. In the event of their capture or surrender their cases will be specially considered.

General Roberts is in communication with Mahomed Musa Khan, Yakub Khan's son, through his family, and has assured him of honourable treatment; he is now at Ghazni.

General Gough's Brigade is getting comfortably housed in the Bala Hissar.

At Jallalabad and in the Khyber all is quiet. At Kabul Dr. Porter is seriously ill with pneumonia; but for this malady the troops are remarkably healthy.

Direct telegraphic communication has been re-established with Kabul.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ACCIDENT ON THE SUKKUR-QUETTA RAILWAY.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 9.

An accident occurred on the Sukkur-Quetta Railway on the night of the 1st inst. The engine, tender, and six waggons got derailed at the 107th mile when returning from the tip. Ten natives on the waggons were bruised. Mr. Bristow, the Inspector, who was on the engine, got a severe contusion on his leg. One man had a narrow escape, being thrown out of the waggon on to the coupling chain. Diversion was put on the line at once.

NEWS ITEMS FROM KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 9.

A detachment of the 66th Regiment, consisting of 256 rank and file, eighteen women, and thirty-two children, have been sent from Kurrachee to Hydrabad under the command of Lieut. Trevor Chute, in relief of a similar detachment, returning thence to the head-quarters in charge of Captain Quarry.

Brigadier General Brown and Major Cunningham having completed the inspection of the Sind Frontier Force, left Jacobabad on the 7th inst. for Kurrachee.

Dr. Monk has taken charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Shikarpore from Dr. Davidson, who goes home on sick leave.

Dr. Adey leaves for Surat to morrow.

The 5th Native Light Infantry leaves Kurrachee for the front on the 14th.

Five lakh of rupees have been sanctioned for the Keamaree ship pier.

Colonel Bushe, about whose absence his friends were very anxious for the last two days, has returned safely.

A PROCLAMATION OF SUBMISSION.

DEPARTURE OF DAUD SHAH TO INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 9.

KABUL, Jan. 5.—A proclamation was issued by General Roberts on the 26th of December to all the districts of Kabul inviting all to come in and make their submission and receive pardon, except Mahomed Jan of Wardak, Mir Butcha Kohistani, Sawandar Khan, Logar Muskialam, and Charkh Tajirkhan, brother of Hasim Khan, son of the Dehra prisoner and murderers of Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan. The effect of the proclamation has been most acceptable to the Kohistani big men. The Maliks who are to come in from the Logar chiefs are reported to be on their way. Upon their arrival they are to be well treated and asked what they really want.

A convoy started for Peshawur this morning. The wounded officers with it are Captain Chisholm, of the 9th Lancers; Captain Fergusson, of the 72nd Highlanders; and Major Battye, of the Guides. The sick officers are Captain Clark, of the 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. Inge, of the Artillery; Captain Baiswood, of the Mountain Battery, and Lieut. Hills, of the 28th Punjab Infantry. Doctors Bellew and Low proceed in medical charge.

We have eight hundred and twenty-nine men, including followers, in hospital, of which 125 cases are of pneumonia; 52 Europeans and 38 natives are under treatment for wounds.

Colonel Macgregor starts for Jallalabad to-morrow, where he will meet General Bright.

Dr. Bellew is obliged to return to India on account of illness.

KABUL, Jan. 1.—Daud Shah will be sent to-morrow under a strong escort to India. His departure has been kept quiet. It is possible that at Bhugwana village, where our guns were abandoned, they will be recovered.

A commission is sitting for the trial of villagers,

KABUL, Jan. 2.—From the village of Bhugwana, which was burnt yesterday, all property had been previously removed by the inhabitants. Two bodies have been found buried near.

Daud Shah, in charge of Captain Neville, escorted by a squadron of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, left this morning. The journey will be made as rapidly as possible.

Captain G. Hare died at Gandamak.

Major J. Biddulp, of the Staff Corps, has been specially deputed to be in charge of the ex-Amir at Meerut.

NEWS ITEMS FROM ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

The riot at the Nalagarh State is of an insignificant nature. The rioters quieted down immediately on the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla on the scene.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Mr. Lepel Griffin and personal staff, visits Delhi for a week or ten days, leaving Lahore on Monday.

The separate Judgeship of Jaunpur has been abolished. Mr. Muir's time has been revived under the new scheme. Mr. Leeds has been appointed Judge, but he is away on furlough Mr. M. S. Howell, the present Magistrate, will act at Jaunpur as Judge.

The two eldest sons of the Maharaja Holkar who are touring through India are expected at Allahabad this week.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Religious Congregations Bill was passed.

Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Mr. Thomson introduced the Bill to provide for the Survey and Demarcation of Land in British Burma.

The Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma was presented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The rumours that Russia is concentrating her troops on the German frontier are again renewed and are attracting some attention.

GORDON PASHA.

CAIRO, JAN. 9.

The Khedive has accepted the resignation of Colonel Gordon (Gordon Pasha).

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	5⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....£13,700,000.
Bills Discounted....£20,300,000....Dec. £4,000,000
Bullion.....£27,600,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—Pollace.
Departures—Halcyon, Arago and Dagmar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 9, 6-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Poona from Aden arrived.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by members of his staff, left last night for Baroda by the mail train from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The attendance of heads of departments and of a guard of honour on the occasion was dispensed with. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the land battery at sunrise this morning.

MR. G. S. LYNCH, solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, leaves India by to-day's mail steamer, to join a firm of solicitors in England. This gentleman came out to India about sixteen years ago and was admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dallas and Co. Mr. Lynch was entertained last Wednesday evening by his clerks and his native and some European friends—a demonstration which is not often accorded to a lawyer in this city. Mr. Lynch has been held in high esteem by the profession to which he belongs and by all who know him.

MAJOR ABADIE has given up his staff appointment in the Kandahar force, and proceeded to join his regiment, the 9th Lancers.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL TOWNSEND has recovered from his wound, and resumed medical charge of the Rawul Pindi circle.

SURGEON-MAJOR HANBURY joins the reserve division under General Ross at Peshawur, as principal medical officer.

THE following fuller particulars of the accident by which five men of the Carabineers were drowned while crossing a ford in the Kabul river, on the 5th instant, are supplied by a correspondent of the Allahabad journal at Jallalabad. A reconnoitring party, consisting of 75 sabres of the Carabineers and 75 sabres of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Major Cracroft, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and accompanied by Major Boyes, Quartermaster and Adjutant-General, Captain Dutton, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Captain Warburton, Political Officer, left Jallalabad in the morning to examine the country towards the Lugman Valley on the left bank of the Kabul river, which was crossed at the ford opposite the fort at Jallalabad. The party, having seen all that was necessary, returned, arriving about 1 p.m. at the Daranta ford, some seven miles west of the Jallalabad city, which had to be examined in view of future operations. The ford was pointed out, and was seen to be perfectly easy, as natives were crossing it on foot; it lay in a straight line some thirty or forty yards above a rapid.

A few minutes' halt the party proceeded, headed by the nephew of Sirdar Khalik Khan, and led by Major Cracroft. The Carabineers followed, and in some way, as yet unexplained, five men, who were about the centre of the second troop, left the line of the ford and fell over the rapid into deep water below, where they sank. One horse also was lost, the remaining four reaching the bank. A court of inquiry has been assembled to investigate the particulars. A later message states:—The following are the names of the men who were lost:—Corporal Eaves and Privates Fraiars and Salter, C. Troop; Private Woods, A. Troop; and Private Stoneciffe, F. Troop. Search is being made for their bodies, but as yet without success.

DURING the interval of quiet which may possibly last for a while after the Afghan defeats at Sherpur, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that further steps will perhaps be taken to establish, in the principal districts, representatives of the actual ruling power at the capital. "It may, therefore, be useful to recapitulate the arrangements which were more or less impeded by the recent hostilities. Wali Mahomed was nominated for Turkestan, and a small force was being levied to serve under him. Two grandsons of Dost Mahomed, *viz.*, Shahbaz Khan and Abdullah Khan, were appointed governors of Kohistan and the Logar valley respectively, and Mahomed Hosain, a son of Dost Mahomed, to the Maidan district. The latter was murdered by the people whom he was sent to supervise; and his fate indicates that there will be very little use in appointing governors to remote districts unless we furnish them with escorts sufficiently strong to overcome opposition. Shahbaz Khan has suffered the fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari, in his own country and among his own people."

MR. JUSTICE WHITE gave judgment in the Ava-Brenhilda suit, at the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday. His lordship came to the conclusion that both ships were to blame, and ordered each party to pay their own costs; the damages to be divided. The Ava will recover her moiety of the damages. The question, whether, in this suit the damages to the Brenhilda can be recovered, was to be reserved, subject to the determination of the questions to be ascertained upon a refernce which was to be made to the Registrar, unless the parties could agree to the damages. The damages in the suit against the Brenhilda were fixed at £50,000; those in the suit by the Brenhilda against the Ava at Rs. 62,000, but the latter suit was withdrawn to be proceeded with in England. The costs on both sides will be about Rs. 15,000.

LIEUTENANT H. J. HARMAN, R.E., in charge of the Darjiling survey, was last heard of at about 16,000 ft. near Rakchom, and was most courteously received on the Tibet frontier. He had a narrow escape of having his feet frost bitten on the Donkia pass. He has received much invaluable assistance from the Sikkim Raja, and describes the scenery as entrancingly grand. There had been a severe murrain among the yaks, owing, Lieut. Harman thinks, to their feed in too low lying pastures.

THE Darjiling paper informs us that news of an *emeute* between the Pemiongehi Llamas and a party at Rhenok, headed by the Padong Llama, was reported last week. The cause is alleged to be a breach by the Rhenok Kazi of the Sikkim Raja's orders, as to not locating new Nepali rayats. Both parties have appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, who has ordered them to desist from further breaches of the peace pending the orders of the Raja.

THE *Englishman* further learns, regarding the Konoma operations, that, instead of all the European officers being more or less severely wounded, four only out of fourteen were wounded, two mortally.

A REPORT comes from Mooltan that Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, 88th Foot, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the Viceroy.

A THULL correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—The Waziris we shall have sooner of later to settle accounts with. The right bank or the Kurrum river is not safe a mile from camp for unarmed men.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Neville Chamberlain and staff left Madras for Trichinopoly yesterday, on a tour of inspection.

THE butchers in Madras on Wednesday morning refused to ply their trade in any of the local markets, on the plea that the taxes levied on them are so heavy that they can make no profit.

SAYS the *Statesman*:—The Oudh and Rohilkhund line is important as the test of an experiment, that of a light and cheap railway on the 5 feet 6-inch gauge. Such a line is of course incompatible with great speed and heavy engines, but being consistent with the interchange of rolling-stock, obviates the objection there is to a cheap line on a different gauge. We hope the battle of the gauges is dying out, and that people are coming to see that there cannot, from the nature of things, be only one gauge to suit all cases. There are places where narrow gauge lines—lines narrower perhaps than any yet built in the plains of India—would probably serve every purpose for years to come. There are other places where the same statement may be held to be true in respect of the metre gauge. But there may be circumstances which make a cheap broad guage line preferable to a line on any other gauge, and this occurs in those places where a line partakes of the nature of a through line to broad gauge lines from the outset, and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway is a line of this sort. On such lines interchange of rolling-stock is possible from the first, and they can be converted into lines for speed when circumstances necessitate the change, by the mere substitution of heavier rails, and heavier and more powerful engines for those at first adopted. The Oudh line shows that such lines can be cheaply constructed under a guarantee, and worked to a profit.

THE pleaders of Furruckabad are getting up an address, and a valuble testimonial, which they purpose presenting to Mr. R. F. Saunders, the Judge of the district. Mr. Saunders is about to leave Furruckabad for Europe, on furlough, and it is regarded as not unlikely that when he returns to this country he will ask to be appointed to some other district.

THE Director's report of the working of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 31st December last, shows that the gross profits amounted to Rs. 79,605, and the divisible balance to be equal to the rate of Rs. 19-7-4 per cent. per annum on the bank's capital. The declaration of a dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum is recommended, and that Rs. 4,000 be added to reserve fund, thus increasing that fund (invested in Government loan notes) to Rs. 82,812.

IT is in every way desirable, the *Pioneer* considers, that Government should, at the earliest possible opportunity, declare plainly what its policy (in Afghanistan) is to be. Until that is done, we can hardly expect any of the residence in the country to side with us again; and, in consequence, the difficulties of our political officers in obtaining information, and of others in obtaining labour and supplies, are enormously increased. It is clear from the temper of the Press in England that the public will not much longer consent to be kept in the dark, and it is from every point of view desirable that the Government should, as soon as possible, make up their minds as to what their intentions are, and then communicate those intentions to the nation.

IT has been decided by the Pondicherry Government to secure the services of a Professor of Agriculture who will establish and superintend a model farm in Pondicherry.

THE *Indian Daily News* would be glad to hear that the whole of the Kabul fortifications are to be destroyed, and thinks that if the Bala Hissar is to be held in any strength, it is necessary that from its western gate a wide straight street should run through the city east and west with a wide cross street from Chandaoul northwards to meet a military road from Sherpur.

SERIOUS complaints have reached the Lahore journal concerning the postal arrangements between Lahore and Peshawur. The post horses are said to be greatly overworked. The mail cart is started off from Jhelum without waiting for the train. The post-office at Peshawur is in a small bungalow with quite insufficient room for the business of the department, the staff is inadequate, and the pressure of work on the officials is excessive.

THE Aden news report for the week ending the 31st December is as follows:—News has been received from Bulbar that a quarrel took place there between the Eyal Jadud and the Eyla Sherdown, sub-tribes of the Eyal Zonnus, and that the officer in command of the Egyptian troops interfered to separate the contending parties, and ordered the troops to fire on them, by which nine of the Somalees were killed and thirty-one wounded, some of whom have since died. It is also stated that the Eyal Zonnus tribe have been fined, some say $1,100, others $600, by the Governor of Berbera, and that the Eyal Jadud and the Eyal Sherdown refuse to pay their portion of the fine.

MOST people deprecate the recent executions of prisoners at Kabul. The *Statesman* asks:—What assurance have we that the men we have hanged were really guilty? We know that even in our civil courts of justice, in spite of all our safeguards, men are sometimes punished, even with death for crimes of which they are not guilty. Can the judgment and conscience of the English people rest satisfied on the conviction that the Military Commission at Kabul has hanged an innocent man among all those men of Afghans? Are General Massy, Major Gordon, and Major Stewart, without judicial training, without aid of counsel, without anything in the shape of a jury to be relied upon to decide on the merits the evidence laid before them? Are officers engaged in an avenging war likely to be in a fit judicial temper to sit in calm judgment on their enemies? What do we know about the character of the witnesses? Are we sure that they are not miserable wretches ready to tell a tale to please the English and curry favour, or perhaps because they were themselves in terror for their lives? Granting that it was just to hang men who were engaged in the attack on the Residency, what assurance have we that only the guilty have been hanged? But we are not even sure for what those men were hanged. This telegram says, that one of the ten hanged on the 30th, was "reported" to have been engaged in the attack on the Residency and to have cut down Mr. Jenkyns. But what was the crime of the nine?

AT a meeting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, Mr. James Mactear, of the Mr. Bellox Chemical Works, stated that on the 12th of this month he had sent a communication to Mr. Dixon, the secretary, giving the ascertained results of some discoveries he had made, but they were of such a startling nature that he thought it proper to have the note kept sealed until he had satisfied himself by all means in his power, and obtained more competent opinions than his own, as to the nature of these results. Since that time he had been in London and had shown the results to Professor Tyndall, Professor Smyth, and others, and they were now in the hands of Mr. Maskelyne, of the British Museum. They were briefly these:—After having thought carefully from time to time over the subject, and made many abortive experiments extending over a period which dates back to 1866, he had at last succeeded in obtaining crystalline forms of carbon. They were perfectly pure and transparent and had all the refractive power of diamonds. They had the crystalline form of diamonds, and resisted acids, alkalies, and the intense heat of the blowpipe. They also scratched glass, and the only other test that remained was as to whether they would scratch diamonds or be scratched by them, and as to the refractive index of the crystal itself and the measurement of the angle of the plane. These tests, as he had said, had not been carried out, but they would be shortly, and he hoped to put some of the specimens before the society on a future occasion. He had no doubt in his own mind, and neither was there any doubt in the minds of the scientific gentlemen whom he had consulted, that they were diamonds, but in the meantime he preferred to describe them as pure crystalline forms of carbon. The measurement of the angle of the forms he had obtained was 1-32nd part of an inch.

A NEW YORK correspondent sends the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* this paragraph:—"The whims of some people had a curious illustration in an order received a day or two since by a well-known undertaker's firm to furnish a rich cloth-covered casket, with velvet trimmings and solid silver plate and handles. The interior of the casket was to be lined with white satin and silk trimmings. All this was for a dead dog belonging to a wealthy family up town. The animal had been nursed and taken care of for the past twenty years. The dead animal lay in the casket wrapped in a mantle of white satin, with white silk ribands around the neck. The remains were taken to a cemetery close to New York and put into the family vault. Six carriages, containing the friends of the dog, followed the remains to the cemetery. What next?"

A COMPLAINT comes from Calcutta of the operation of the new Import Duty Act as regards the trade in cotton goods. "Under the revised Act goods differing, perhaps, slightly in appearance, but considerably in manufacture, from those which had become established in favour, were admitted free, and were thus protected against the old makes, on which the duty was retained. These new goods are in consequence now monopolizing the trade, though not, on their own merits, so well adapted to the needs of consumers; if they were they would have so approved themselves before, and the trade would have been built up accordingly. The factories specially designed to produce the old cloths at the least possible cost, cannot make the new with equal economy, and would benefit if demand reverted to the former, as it would do if relieved from capricious legislation. But it is not only the manufacturer who is interested in the trade; the present system of levying duties presses with severity on the importer, whose trade marks must now be transferred to new cloths, and who thus risks a reputation which may have taken years to acquire. He also suffers loss by the opening for examination of bales at the Custom House, while the carelessness of an invoice clerk or a packer, or one of the accidents against which no care can protect him, may subject him to the charge of attempting to defraud the Government. Some change is therefore urgently needed, and, if the Government cannot muster courage enough to re-establish the duty on its former basis, a modification whereby all goods would receive impartial treatment would be advantageous."

THE *Sovremenni Sivesti*, a Moscow paper, counsels its readers not to attach too much importance to the present fervid speeches of English Liberals, with Mr. Gladstone at their head. It is difficult, remarks the paper, to say which is the more dangerous to Russians—the apparent friendliness of the Liberal party or the frank hostility of the Conservatives. The latter, it thinks, is perhaps better for the Empire and easier to reckon with, it being always easier to deal with bragging threats than with feigned amity. Indeed, continues the journal, there can be no longer any doubt that our relations with England must become clear and well defined in the nearest future, in the spring. Russia must and will renew the Trans-Caspian expedition, and then our mutual interests must come into collision. We must conquer Merv, cost what it may; nor can we gratuitously hand over to England either Balkh or Herat.

A GOOD deal has been said about Mr. Gladstone's astonishing feats in Scotland, but the most remarkable was the composition of his Rectorial address to the Glasgow University students. The right hon. gentleman did not commence to write it until about eleven o'clock one morning, and it was finished early the next, the work having taken altogether about ten hours: Such versatility and fluency may be well called phenomenal.

THE *Daily News* observes:—The very physical structure of Russia makes the utopias of some French enthusiasts impossible there, in the present condition of human nature. From the speech which the Emperor of Germany is reported to have made when he heard of the attempt on the Czar, it appears that he dreads a return of the Communist fever in Europe. Perhaps, too, he contemplates a new alliance of despots. But, if we may judge from documents like the Russian manifesto, the revolutionaries of the hour have not the consistency of thought necessary even for destructive enterprises. On the other hand, it is true that the people of which they glibly speak can be a wildly destructive power, even when it hardly knows why it destroys. It is terrible to think of an epidemic of destruction passing over Russia as once it passed over France. Commune after commune would then, it is imagined, rise, with a general idea that they were wronged, and that the wrong-doer was the nearest large landowner. The picture is not to be contemplated with equanimity, but we have happily no reason to suppose that the population of the Russian towns is in that excited state which lit the fires that burned the chateaux of France. They are not prone to impulses of fury. They are an easy and good-natured people, lethargic and apathetic rather than violent. As to the rest of the Continent, it seems premature to expect what Heine prophesied, the apocalyptic German Revolution, to which the Revolution of France should be mere child's play. Even the temporary success of a Russian revolution would hardly favour the revolutionary movement in countries which have once tasted full civilisation. Its success would mean a return to barbarism which Western races would find intolerable, and rather a warning than an encouragement.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 8.

A FEW years ago when the stern order went forth that Malhar Rao Gaekwar should be deposed, there arose in many an influential quarter of Maratha society a considerable amount of alarm. But nowhere was this more the case than in Poona, for many reasons which I need not here give, and for some which I unhesitatingly assert to be very valid. The history of the Baroda State is a very curious one. The *dabhade* commander-in-chief of the king of Satara's army, and his lieutenant, the Gaekwar, were from the outset the most stubborn opponents of the Peshwa family who from Poona attempted to weld together a confederation of States moved by Brahman skill. The Dabhade fell in battle fighting the Peshwa, and it was with difficulty that the two parties these chiefs represented kept any terms with each other. Nevertheless, a truce was patched up, and one condition was that the *dakshina*, or gift to the Brahmans, dispensed from the village of Tallegaum *dabhade* should in future be continued to these by the Peshwa. Time passed and the wheel of fortune revolved. Govind Rao Gaekwar ascended the *gadi* only by the leave of the Peshwa, and he purchased this leave by the most abject submission to the Brahmans of Poona. Again, there came a change, and the Peshwa, the foe of the British, was obliterated, while the Gaekwar, the ally of that power, was left untouched.

Meanwhile, though the original *dakshina* duty had devolved on the Peshwa, the Gaekwar, in order to strengthen his position in Baroda and to conciliate the Brahmans of the Deccan, was also becoming a great dispenser of charities. He bestowed alms on learned Brahmans, he gave food to all Brahmans alike who came to him from the Deccan. So by degrees it has turned out that the old foe of the Poona people has become the chief supporter of those among them who are deficient in means for obtaining a livelihood. By degrees the Maratha conquerors of Gujarat have made the inhabitants support the Brahmans of the land they came from. Hence, it is that when Mulhar Rao was deposed the Brahmans of Poona not only watched the course of events with anxiety, not merely because a Native State was in question, but because there might be a sudden drying up of the great stream of charitable gifts.

Never had more food been dispensed among the Brahmans of the Deccan than in the time of the prosperous Khande Rao and his successor. At any rate never had more money been spent to that end, though it is possible that large sums were swallowed up by the men appointed dispensers. Well, Raja Sir T. Madava Rao has, I believe, taken great pains to make all the money that is to be spent in feeding the Brahmans really go to feeding them. He has introduced order into the distribution of the food. When two years of scarcity came, he gladly made the *Khichedi* system an instrument for relieving real want. Gradually one step is being taken which no extreme Brahman of the Deccan can reprehend: the gift of food is first given to those who really need it. It is a monstrous shame that any person in receipt of a good salary or any valiant beggar able to work and not ashamed to beg should live on the Gaekwar's Government. I am assured that there is a strong feeling on this point among the most respectable people in the city, and I am glad to think that this should be the case.

With this premise I send you an account of a darbar held yesterday in honour of His Highness's marriage. Do not imagine, however, that the address of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was the sole occasion of the darbar. Raja Sir T. Madava Rao and the Sirdars and officers of the State had invited to Baroda a number of guests, and these were now met to congratulate His Highness. Among them—and they numbered more than one hundred—sat conspicuous the Chief of Nandod, the Navab of Surat, the Navab Belha, Messrs. Kemabhai Hemabhai, Bholanath Sarabhai, Bechardas, Manockjee Chursetjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Shantaran Narayan, Balajee Pandurang and the delegates of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Rao Bahadur Sadashiva Ballal, honorary secretary, and Mr. Ganesh Vasudeva Joshi, several representatives of the Native Press, and Mr. Dhadaphale of the Benares Kavivachana Sabha. The address was read in the Vernacular by Mr. Joshi, in English by Mr. Sadashiva Ballal:—

To His Highness the Maharaj SAYAGIRAO GAIKWAD, Sena Khaskeel Sumsher Bahadur, Farzande Khas Dowlate Englishia Baroda.

On behalf of the Sirdars, Jahagirdas, and gentry of the Deccan and the Members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, we humbly crave leave to congratulate your Highness most heartily upon the auspicious celebration and festivities held in connection with the marriage of your Highness and of your Highness's younger sister Princess Tarabai Saheb.

1. Some time ago, when the very existence of the Baroda State seemed to be involved in imminent danger, the minds of the people of the Deccan were filled with extreme anxiety, but the danger was happily averted owing to the judicious and cautious measures then adopted by the gracious British Government in accordance with the prayers and Memorials urged by the people in that behalf, and the administration of the State was entrusted to the hands of an independent efficient native ministry. We have now the happiness to witness the first fruits of this new order of things, and we regard the celebration of these marriages as an event of national importance and of heartfelt gratitude and rejoicing to us all.

2. It is with great pleasure we learn that special attention has been paid by our Highness to the acquisition of such knowledge and education as will ensure the well being of your State and secure the consummation of the noble intention of the British Government. It is further a matter of rejoicing that the task of superintending the education of your Highness has been entrusted to the care of Mr. Elliot, a gentleman of well known reputation for learning and ability, and it is sincerely hoped that your Highness will fully realise the expectations we all entertain of your future career under such an educating influence.

3. The present joyous occasion is more especially welcomed on all sides because it typefies the return of gladsome days of prosperity after the last few years of famine, scarcity, distress, and death. It is at such a time as this that the large charity of the State cannot fail to bring immense relief to all classes of your subjects. There are, moreover, permanent calls upon the state for the support of those persons who have been reduced to great straits in the famine times, and we doubt not your High ness's Government will not fail to accept your responsibility on this occasion. The angel of charity and good providence represented by your Highness's Government must shelter plenty and health amongst the suffering millions of India by encouraging native industry, fostering education, and renovating the indegineous arts and manufactures. The agricultural show which has been held here, and the encouragement afforded to the sugar refining experiment now going on in the Nowsari Subha augar a good beginning and are an earnest of the high expectations we cherish in this behalf.

4. A time will soon come when the responsible duty of governing the Baroda State will be entrusted to the personal care of your Highness. Your Highness will then be able to appreciate the beneficient character of the administrative system now introduced by your Highness's learned and able Dewan His Excellency Raja Sir T. Madhavarao.

5. It is highly gratifying to observe that your matrimonial alliance has been effected with the scion of an ancient and noble family. In conclusion, we humbly pray the Almighty to grant that the blessings of the present auspicious occasion will soon be crowned with the full fruition of our hopes, and that we shall, in the course of a few years, have the gratification of welcoming your Highness as the enlightened head of a renovated, united, and prosperous State.

His Highness then read the following answer in English, and its purport was afterwards rendered in Marathi by Rao Bahadur Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, Second Judge of the High Court of the Baroda State:—

My friends and countrymen,—I thank you very cordially for your kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of this important event of my life. It gives me great pleasure to meet so many of you assembled in this festive hall, including the representatives of an honourable and useful political association. Your presence here is all the more gratifying, because it indicates your natural sympathy and consideration for this Native State. I assure you I am incessantly realizing the responsibilities that will hereafter devolve on me. Let me briefly tell you that it will be my constant solicitude to learn to discharge those responsibilities in a manner which will afford *public satisfaction in a progressive age*.

Now, Sir, I like this answer. It says something and it omits something. I am glad that what is undoubtedly a large and influential portion of Maratha society has cordially accepted the altered condition of affairs which sprang from the deposition of Mulhar Rao. Lord Northbrook made a promise and he kept it, and the guests of yesterday have shown that this wise policy meets with their sympathy.

The poor young Maharaja who is going to try to afford public satisfaction in a progressive age! A hard task lies before him, and it is because we see the trials which await him that we wish him well in the fair morning of his untried life.

After some time had been spent in conversation, and addresses had been presented to the Maharaja by the guests, *pan-supari*, flowers, and scents were distributed among the company, and the meeting came to an end.

I am about to move on slippery ground, and I claim your indulgence if an occasional fall occurs. It is no light task to record at instant notice the elaborate marriage ceremonies of a most ceremonial people, so different in their ways from ourselves. And yet I would not have you lose an outline of a royal Maratha marriage. To bring the matter within a certain space, I omit all mention of spoken words, and touch but lightly on those points where the Maratha adopts the Brahman ceremony.

My account is divided with more or less distinctness into three portions: the invitation, the preliminary observances, the tying of the nuptial knot.

In the old City Palace there is a hall in which is guarded day and night by certain nobles or their retainers the *gadi* of the Gaekwars. Hard by is the household temple, the Devaghar Kacheri, in which are kept the images of several hundreds or even thousands of gods. Tiny idols of brass most of them, though the black pebble, round as an egg, Shaligram represents Vishnu, the white pebble larger in shape, Shambh, Mahadeva himself the red pebble which, like its fellows, comes from the holy Narbaddah, Ganpati, lord of wisdom. To this Pantheon, as is fit, come the Gaekwars daily to worship, and the gods receive their daily ablution at the hands of a Brahman. Now in attendance at the marriage of each Maharaja is to be entrusted.

The Nithinishchaya has taken place, the astrologers have fixed the lucky time for each step of the rites to be observed and (2nd of January) the invitations may be issued.

A few of the leading nobles and of the members of the family are gathered together before the household temple. Slips of country-made paper, daubed yellow and red, are written and prepared by the three hereditary officers, the Mazmudar or accountant general, the Fadnavis or keeper of the records, the Munshi or translator, all of them Brahmans. To these the Prince affixes his signature and his seal, and then the invitations to the gods are worshipped by him who officiates as head of the family. Anand Rao, the elder brother of the Maharaja Mahadeva himself, is invited to attend: "we request your presence in the marriage hall with your family and belongings," *i. e.*, those who are round you, issue, servants, etc.

Similar written invitations are despatched by messengers to the great folk—to Sindia, to Holkar, to the Povars of Dhar and Devas—by the penny post to all of less importance who dwell at any distance. During the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th, invitations (akshati) are being issued to the residents in the city. Parties of inviters go the round of the houses attended by a few elephants and horses, a motley band of musicians (a well-termed *baja-gaja* and the *nakshatara mala*. I do not quite know the significance of these tinsel beds shaped something like tabuts, but the people here tell me that their form betrays the Mussulman artist's hand. While these invitations are going round, and coloured rice is being poured into the hand of each guest, while the Resident and the Europeans in the Camp are being asked to the marriage by a grand procession headed by the little Tarabai, who for the first time receives a salute of nine guns as the wife of Savantvadi, matters are progressing elsewhere.

On the 2nd took place the Mandap Sthappana, or erection of the marriage canopy. Not that the vast series of buildings was now run up which was to give shelter to several thousand people, but that the nominal erection took place. A stick was thrust into the ground, and round it a piece of cloth was wrapped in which were *akshata*, selected grains of rice in which no hole is found, *halkund*, a piece of turmeric and a betel-nut covered with *hallad*. The Gaekwars added to these some twigs of the mango-tree.

From the morning of the 3rd began the first initiatory steps of the marriage ceremony by a process more closely attended to by Marathas than Brahmans. With great pomp the bridegroom sent to the bride the *hallad* or saffron wherewith to colour her person yellow, and after a time she returned what remained to her future husband that he too might appear bright and glorious when the marriage took place. At first the *hellad* is applied only to the instep, the shoulder, the cheek, the knee, and the side, those portions of the body which are not concealed, but, as day succeeds day, the whole body is similarly tinged. Now, why do Marathas use the *hallad* more plentifully than the Brahmans? Is it that in ancient times they were anxious to give themselves a complexion as bright as that of the high caste aristocrats? Perhaps this is the case, there is some irony in the proverbs, "Hallad lavun legetch ghora hot nahin", "by putting a *hallad* you do not at once become fair"; and again, "Lavo hallad ani ho ghora, "apply the *hallad* and become fair;" can this be done? they add.

If the *hallad* is first sent by the bridegroom for the bride, the latter with as much pomp sends her spouse the tila, the red powder mixed with water which is smeared over the whole of the forehead. A mark which none but a woman whose husband is alive may bear.

I should have mentioned that before the *hallad* is applied to the body every morning plentiful bathings are gone through. Every lady related to the bride, provided that her husband is still alive, has the right to pour over her five pot-fuls of water. The bridegroom goes through a similar lustration and the day after the marriage is completed the two are purified together in the same way.

On the 3rd January took place the first of the marriage feasts, *Gadagner*. His Highness was thus regaled by the Killedar, by his maternal uncle, Ana Saheb Mane, and by the lady Kashibai, Rani of Kolhapur.

MR. MALTBY'S CASE.

THE facts of the crime committed by Mr. Maltby C.S., appear to be as follows:—Having given over charge of his office at Chicacole to Mr. Grahame, he went down to Vizianagram, hoping to visit Mr. Frazer, whom he was to relieve as Senior Assistant Agent. He went into Bimlipatam on the 23rd, to obtain leave to go to Calcutta for the holidays, and returned to Vizianagram, where he was entertained by Major Butler. The following morning started in a palanquin for Chicacole for some papers and other things he required for his proposed journey to Calcutta. During the first stage he fired a shot in the air from his palanquin. At the first halting place, while waiting for bearers, he talked to the village Munsiff and other people, and lay down to rest. Suddenly he jumped up, put his revolver to the Munsiff's head, and fired—fatally of course. He then fired another shot at a cartman, which grazed the man's cheek, and a third after his flying bearers. He then ran for two miles to another village, and told the villagers he had shot Chendriah (the Rampa dacoit) and that he had come to them for protection. He was followed by the people from the first village, who disarmed and slightly mauled him, but when the Vizianagram Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector came up, he was walking up and down, and at once placed himself under their protection from Chendrish's gang. He accompanied these officers to Vizianagram, where he was met by Mr. Irvine, the Collector, who had hurried up from Vizagapatam on hearing the news. A short interview sufficed to show that the unfortunate gentleman was quite insane, his delusions being chiefly about Chendriah. On this subject and his own misfortunes in respect of promotion he seems to have brooded for some time, till his mind became thoroughly unhinged. On Sunday he was taken into Waltair by Colonel Frazer, and lodged in the Lunatic Asylum under the care of Dr. Smith. This sad occurrence has of course caused excitement in the district, where Mr. Maltby is well-known and liked. He had established a well deserved reputation as a good district officer, and the most competent linguist in the Northern Division, his acquaintance with the Hill dialects making him particularly useful. His madness is, in no sense, acute mania, nor is it exactly monomania. He is rational, although excitable, on most subjects, but on others he suffers from complete delusion, especially that there is a conspiracy against him that he escaped by nearly a miracle from Chendrish's gang; that he was maltreated by the Madras Government; and that it would be sufficient for him to make a verb l recommendation to the Viceroy, whom he proposed to see at Calcutta, to secure the recall of the Duke of Buckingham.—*Madras Mail.*

DR. HUNTER ON INDIAN FIN

him on an Australian mare that I kept purposely for T. C.'s. The mare did not know that he was a Member of Parliament, and began performing some curious waler tricks in a playful way quite peculiar to herself. My guest—why, I cannot for the life of me tell—rocketted out of the saddle, and, instead of alighting on his feet, as we do out here, came plunging down in his head. You never saw anything like the hole he made in the road. As soon as he turned right side up, he begun to use highly unparliamentary language to me. I looked at him, and he stopped. Fortunately for him I had no coals of fire at hand to heap on his head or elsewhere; but I treated him civilly till he left my house. Next day, however, we met at a neighbouring station, and I punished him copiously. From that day he made friends in India, and now I see that he supports flogging in the Army. I hope that this may be an encouragement to other Anglo-Indians to go and do likewise. My dear friends (I am now writing through my nose), if any words or expression I may have here let fall should indirectly prove a blessing to our wandering legislators, and be the means of bringing them to a better state of mind through a sharp trial, through some brief moments of affliction, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain. The T. G. will be found to take correction mildly; perhaps to kiss the rod, in some cases.

I am an Anglo-Indian, cherishing many a burning Anglo-Indian prejudice, and I should be sorry if from what I have written here, it does not sufficiently appear that I cherish a burning prejudice against the British tourist in India, who comes out to get up India and to do India; not against the tourist who comes out to shoot, or to play the fool in a quiet, unostentatious way.

As far as I can learn, it is a generally received opinion at home that a man who has seen the Taj at Agra, the qutb at Delhi, and the Duke at Madras, has graduated with honours in all questions connected with British interest in Asia, and is only unfitted for the office of Governor-General of India from knowing too much.—*Vanity Fair.*

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

On Dec. 15 Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C., K.C.S.I., delivered a Lecture at the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, under the auspices of the Trades' Guild of Learning, on the "Social and Political Condition of India."

Mr. Courtney, M.P., who presided, said Sir Arthur Hobhouse was probably already known to many of his audience, and it was to be hoped that before very long he would be even better known to the members of another metropolitan constituency. (Hear, hear.) On that evening Sir Arthur appeared before his audience as one who, having held one of the highest positions in India, had thereby possessed very rare and great opportunities of making himself acquainted with all conditions of affairs in that great dependency and the relations between ourselves and the inhabitants of India. Having had the privilege of being the guest of Sir Arthur Hobhouse in India, he could testify to the interest taken by his then host in the good government of India as a matter affecting the conscience of the English people. (Hear, hear.)

Sir A. Hobhouse, in commencing his address, said he entirely disbelieved in the essentially false and shallow view which prevailed in the City of London and the clubs at the West-end, that the English people would not be got to care anything about Indian affairs until they had smarted in money for the neglect of them. The argument addressed to the pocket was not to be despised, and it was true enough that every violation of the moral law would make itself felt in the pocket sooner or later; but on great questions affecting high principles an appeal to the pocket sank into nothing before an appeal to the conscience. The truth of this principle had been shown on many occasions in the recent history of the country; and it would be shown again in the future history of Imperial legislation concerning Indian affairs. But for the conscience to judge rightly it must be informed, hence the importance of laying before the people of this country as much information as was possible concerning the importance and difficulty of our Indian rule. Having described, by a process of illustration based upon political and physical geography, the vastness of our Indian Empire, the lecturer proceeded to mention the difficulties which stood in the way of dealing with it as a dependency pure and simple, owing to the differences of race, caste, and religion to be found within its boundaries, all of them tending irresistibly to the conclusion that it was a pure delusion to suppose that there was or could be such a thing as an Indian nation in the sense that there is an English nation at the present time. England, then, being invested with a supreme power in India, the most ignoble course for her to take would be to deal with that country as a something to be used for her own aggrandisement, or a card to be played in a game of ambition or rivalry with her neighbours. For a time, certainly, India was so treated after her acquisition by the English Crown; but Lord Cornwallis, perhaps, the greatest Governor-General India had ever had, took a different view, and it was not until late years that his policy was departed from. All this showed the importance of being careful in the management of India, and it must be admitted that much had been done in the direction of reform, particularly as far as education was concerned; but much yet remained to be done, and this especially as regarded the effect which the retention of India at a possession of the Crown would have upon this country. On this point he was clear, that if England did her best to use India for the sake of the people governed, it would raise her in the scale of nations; if the Indian Empire was used in an ignoble and selfish fashion, England must be degraded. (Hear, hear.) It might, perhaps, have been gathered from what he had said that, in his judgment, the possession of India was not and could not be a source of direct strength to England. The Government of India was, as he thought, a very great burden to us, which required constant vigilance, constant expenditure of energy, and might at any moment require expenditure of material resources. Still, any task, if nobly performed, was a noble one, and the great danger was lest England should be led, as so many countries had been led, to desire empire for the mere sake of being or seeming to be great folks; of being richer, of boasting about the number of our subjects, or about the extent of our territories, or for any other notion of vulgar and material grandeur. Such a passion might be very strong, but it was a base and an insatiable one. (Hear, hear.) England had now many large colonies, but since the lesson taught her by the Americans, she has avoided the perils of foreign dominion by erecting all these which possessed a sufficient English population into self-governing countries. The one large and important country held in subjection is India, which we had to exercise a rule which, though tampered by defined laws and judicial institutions, was as regarded the relations between the English Parliament and the Indian people, a despotic rule. In that country England was very strong and her subjects and neighbours very weak. In that country England was always under the temptation, overpowering to weak or violent men of taking the course, so easy for the moment, so fraught with peril for the future, of encroaching on liberty because it gave some trouble, and on a neighbour because his possessions lay convinient to us. From that country would the Nemesis surely come if England indulged the lust of acquisition without regard to justice. He thought the possession of India was a great peril to us when we used it for the purpose of gratifying pride and vanity by reason of its far greater magnitude it would become a far greater peril to us if we so used it again. When he composed the greater part of his address he expressed a hope that the Imperial instincts, of which they were told, would prove not to be the original and vulgar lust of dominion for its own sake. His then hopes had since become vision. The Government were slipping into the familiar vices of despotism; for they were secret, suspicious, and arbitrary. The taxes of India were being manipulated, not for the benefit of Indians, but for the benefit of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, good faith was not observed about the taxes. They found that one year taxes of a very onerous description were laid on for the ostensible purpose of forming an insurance fund against famines, and under the most solemn pledges that they should never be used for any other purpose; and the next year they were taken partly to make up for the remission of the cotton duties, and partly to pay for the iniquitous war with the Afghans. (Hear, hear.) All these things were applauded with as vigour by the friends of arbitrary government, but they seemed to him acts of weakness, which made him tremble. It seemed to be clear that the Government was drifting away from the sound principle of governing India with a single eye to the benefit of the Indians, and were thinking too much of the benefit to Englishmen. If so, it was wrong, and unless it was disapproved by the conscience of the majority of this country and corrected in time, it would lead England into disaster. The Government seemed to be set on these things, and their supporters stigmatised all objectors as disloyal and unpatriotic. Appeals to them were of no use. The only remedy for wrong of this kind was to bring them into the light of day, and subject them to the free air of public criticism. It was a difficult matter to do so; but in that light and air he was confident that whatever there might be of evil would wither away. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Frederic Harrison, seconded by Mr. Rothery, and supported by the Chairman, a vote of thanks was presented to

Sir A. Hobhouse, who, in responding, urged that the blame attaching to Indian administration since Lord Lytton became Viceroy should attach to the Home Government; and, in answer to a question which had been put from the body of the meeting, said he thought the growth of opium in India had not impoverished, but enriched the country.

THE CALCUTTA CAT AND DOG SHOW.

We may fairly congratulate the Committee of Management of the Zoological Gardens on the success of their first attempt to get up a Cat and Dog show in Calcutta, though, as usual in first attempts, there were some faults of arrangement, classification, and above all, in the catalogue which might be rectified on another occasion. The attendance was fair, though not so large as it might have been, the Lieutenant-Governor and many of the upper crust being present, but not so many as were expected of the general public. First we come to the cats, of which only 21 were shown, but some of them were wonderful specimens. The first monster, shown by the committee of the Zoo, is evidently very nearly related to a wild cat, and No. 4 is the best in the Persian group, but the two English cats, Nos. 11 and 15, are about as handsome animals as could be seen anywhere, and we were told are as good at their profession of killing rats and mice as they are in look, No. 17, the black Manx cat, is also a handsome a specimen of his breed as could be often seen.

Following the arrangement of the catalogue, we come to the Rampore Hounds, one of which, 58, is a Rampore dog, whilst the other very little resembles one. The English greyhounds are bad as a class, small, and out of condition, No. 67, which struck us as the best, having sores about him which would debar him from a prize in a strictly conducted show. We did not think much either of the Kangaroo dogs, the slate coloured one being the best. Major Hill's deerhounds are well-bred dogs, but not in good condition at present.

There were two pointers shown, not numbered in the catalogue, and if they are good in the field, their performance are better than their looks. Only one Maltese terrier was shown, a fairly good specimen, but the Scotch terriers were all moderate, and the Dandie Dinmont, a very curious specimen of the breed. There was only one animal shown as a bloodhound, as we could not find his son, and this animal had much more of the mastiff than the bloodhound in him. The fox terriers were a very uneven lot. There were two or three really good ones, 4, 33 and 42 being the best, though 153, not entered in the catalogue, was also good, and the best of the lot. No. 46 was much better than her pups. No. 146 and No. 117 were the best of the Skye terriers. Of Spaniels 129 was the pick, though he was run pretty close by 55 and 74. No. 151 was by far the best of the poodles, followed by 103. The Chinese dogs were a good collection, especially Mr. Keswick's happy family. Nos. 38 and 23 being the next best. There were two very fair looking collies shown, but as they were both lying down when we paid them visits on two occasions, we cannot say which was the best. Of the Newfoundlands No. 70 took our fancy most. The Bhutan dog preferred his straw to exhibiting himself in public. Mr. Lowther showed a fair mastiff in No. 8, the rest were but moderate. The bull dogs were a capital lot, but Nos. 62 and 63 were carried away the best of the big ones, and No. 52 was, though small, the best bred one of the lot. Of the toys it is almost impossible to select the best, when they varied from dogs of sixteen to dogs of two pounds, but as a genuine English toy terrier we should award the prize to No. 32, and Nos. 86 and 94 would run it close. There were some very fair pups, Nos. 20 and 113 striking us as the best, though the bitch with puppies was not out of it. The Blenheim spaniel, No. 67, was a good specimen, but most of the Italian greyhounds were not above the average. Of the Japanese dogs 89 and 128 were the best, and the Bhutan dwarf dog was a curiosity. There were two good retrievers, but the class as a whole was indifferent. The bull terriers were a very good lot, and will give the judges some trouble, though several of them will require to be rejected if the rules of judging are strictly adhered to. As to the others, No 145, born at sea, was perhaps the best looking dog.—*Englishman.*

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. (repeated)

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that any agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is maintained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its working are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

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